

N2
A2
567s

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in the
RYUKYU ISLANDS

Number 3

January-February 1947

PART IV

SOCIAL

	Page
Section 1. Public Health and Welfare	51
Section 2. Education, Culture and Religion	59

COMMANDEER-IN-CHIEF
SAN JUAN

SUMMARY
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in the
RYUKYU ISLANDS

January-February 1947

Number 2

PART IV
SOCIAL

Page

Section I. Public Health and Welfare	21
Section 2. Education, Culture and Religion	29

SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

C O N T E N T S

	Paragraph
Public Welfare.	1
Hospital and Medical Affairs.	10
Nursing Affairs	17
Supply.	19
Preventive Medicine	20
Vital Statistics.	24

PUBLIC WELFARE

Welfare

1. A 35-page outline of public health and parasitology was compiled and translated into Japanese for use in the schools in the Northern Ryukyus. All children will be required to take a course in public health in which this textbook will be read, and special evening courses will be held for adults.

2. Ryukyans on relief in February numbered 42,623, a decrease from 42,857 in January and 58,000 in December. The drop in the relief rolls was attributed to the tightening of relief requirements and regulations and investigation of relief applicants. The increased and stabilized employment, including employment by farmers as more land is brought under cultivation, and close liaison between the Welfare and Labor Departments also were responsible for the decrease.

3. There were 42 orphans and 146 poor and aged persons in the Southern Ryukyus being cared for by welfare and relief agencies in January.

On Okinawa Gunto there are seven permanent welfare institutions with a total of 369 inmates of whom 227 were children and 142 were aged.

Resettlement

4. Land released from military installations during January and February for resettlement and cultivation by Okinawans totaled 1,433 acres.

LAND RELEASED

January

<u>Village</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Ginowan	851.3
Chatan	173.6
Urasoe	37.2

VillageAcres

February

Ozato	90.0
Goeku	33.0
Onna	247.9

5. During February approximately 500 laborers were sent to Ie Shima to build housing facilities, repair wells and cultivate fields for the expected 6,500 persons who will resettle on the island. Six thousand board feet of lumber was shipped to Ie Shima for construction and repair of houses.

Housing

6. In January 4,000 homes were completed in Okinawa Gunto, of which 840 were built in Naha for the Onayama Port Battalion. Administration buildings, warehouses, a mess hall and other buildings were built for the battalion.

In Miyako Retto the following buildings were completed:

BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED

January

<u>Town</u>	<u>Residences</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Hiraramachi a/	17	¥ 183,500
Shimojison	1	6,800
Taramason	1	25,000

a/ Two schools also constructed cost ¥ 40,000.

7. In January 2,000,000 board feet of lumber was received from Japan for the housing project. In February approximately 4,000 board feet of lumber was cut on Okinawa Gunto and made available for home construction.

8. On 22 February the Civilian Administration sent the following notification to all villages: "This is a warning not to build excessively large houses over and above prescribed standards. Control of housing material will be maintained. According to Naval Military Government Directive No. 19 the amount of lumber for a standard house will not exceed 2,000 board feet. When it is wished to exceed that amount, permission must be received from Civilian Administration and Military Government. There still exist in numerous districts buildings which exceed the standard specifications. Offenders will be punished by confiscation of materials."

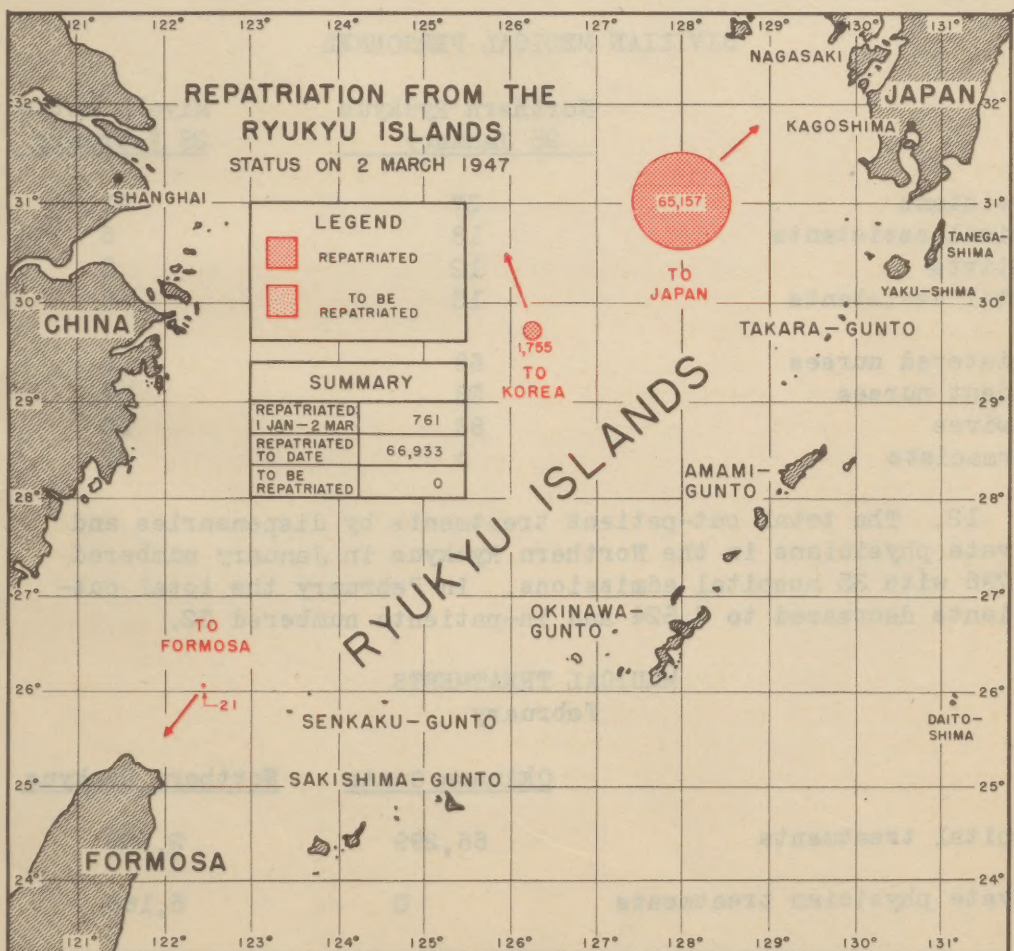
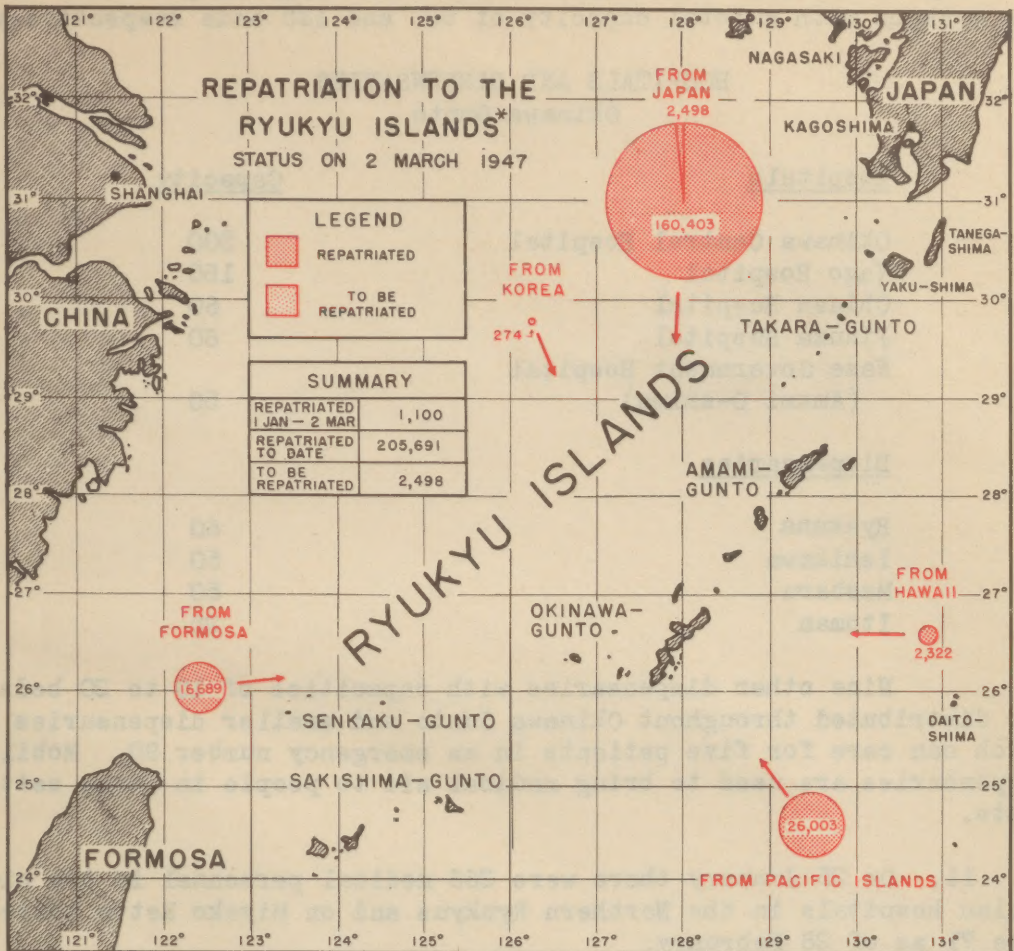
Repatriation

9. The last repatriation ship arrived in Okinawa from Japan on 4 January with 368 repatriates. From August 1946 to January 1947, 112,437 repatriates returned to Okinawa Gunto from Japan, Formosa, Saipan and Hawaii while the Northern Ryukyus received 30,395 repatriates and the Southern Ryukyus 7,556.

Ryukyans returning to Okinawa Gunto and the Southern Ryukyus from 25 December to 4 January numbered 1,272 and 549 respectively.

In January there were 904 Japanese evacuated from the Northern Ryukyus of whom 712 were prisoners of war.

REPATRIATION



* 42 RYUKYUANS WERE REPATRIATED FROM THE USSR IN THE WEEK ENDING 29 DECEMBER.
SOURCE: RYKOM MG.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL AFFAIRS

10. There are five hospitals and four large dispensaries in the Ryukyus with a total capacity of 820 and 185 beds respectively.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Okinawa Gunto

<u>Hospitals</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Okinawa Central Hospital	500
Nago Hospital	150
Chinen Hospital	60
Jinuza Hospital	60
Naze Government Hospital (Amami O-shima)	50
<u>Dispensaries</u>	
Hyakuna	60
Ishikawa	50
Maebaru	50
Itoman	25

Nine other dispensaries with capacities of 10 to 20 beds are distributed throughout Okinawa Gunto and smaller dispensaries which can care for five patients in an emergency number 90. Mobile dispensaries are used to bring medical aid to people in large settlements.

11. On 25 January there were 266 medical personnel in the civilian hospitals in the Northern Ryukyus and on Miyako Retto there were 71 as of 28 February.

CIVILIAN MEDICAL PERSONNEL

	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u> <u>25 January</u>	<u>Miyako Retto</u> <u>28 February</u>
Physicians	37	21
Medical assistants	18	5
Dentists	12	5
Dental assistants	13	5
Registered nurses	68	5
Student nurses	28	14
Midwives	86	12
Pharmacists	4	4

12. The total out-patient treatments by dispensaries and private physicians in the Northern Ryukyus in January numbered 10,798 with 35 hospital admissions. In February the total out-patients decreased to 7,624 and in-patients numbered 32.

MEDICAL TREATMENTS

February

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>	<u>Northern Ryukyus</u>
Hospital treatments	66,299	2,458
Private physician treatments	0	5,166
Hospital admissions	512	32
Hospital discharges	454	14

13. During February repairs were completed on the Naze Government Hospital on Amami O-shima. At present the hospital is primarily a surgical hospital where major operations are performed for all the Northern Ryukyus. The hospital also has large surgical and medical clinics and a separate building where communicable disease patients are isolated.

The hospital staff consists of a director, two physicians, one intern, one X-ray technician, one laboratory technician, one pharmacist, five graduate nurses, three assistant nurses, one chief clerk and one assistant clerk.

14. The Konaya dispensary on Amami O-shima has no space to house in-patients; the physician visits and treats the seriously ill in their homes. The staff consists of one physician, one physician's assistant, two graduate nurses, one assistant nurse and one clerk.

Leprosarium

15. On 10 February the Military Governor ordered the establishment of leprosariums in the Ryukyus to provide complete quarantine and treatment of persons who are afflicted with leprosy in a communicable stage. All persons suspected of having leprosy shall be confined at a leprosarium for treatment and quarantine until in the opinion of the civilian director of public health such person is proved to be cured or free of the disease.

A ship is touring the outlying islands to bring lepers back to the colonies.

16. The Ami Wakaen leper colony had a total capacity of 100 prior to the war although there were never more than 35 patients at one time. During January and February minor repairs were made and available space was converted into sleeping quarters to accommodate 200 lepers. It is estimated that there are approximately 250 lepers in the Northern Ryukyus.

The leprosarium staff consists of one physician director, one physician's assistant, one chief clerk, one assistant clerk, one farm overseer, two farm foremen, one graduate nurse and an assistant nurse.

LEPROSARIUMS

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
Airakuen	Okinawa Gunto	600
Ami Wakaen	Amami O-shima	100
Leprosarium	Miyako Retto	100

NURSING AFFAIRS

17. Nursing education in Okinawa prior to the Invasion required one to two years of training with 18 hours of lessons and 18 hours of practical work each week. Trainees who failed an examination at the end of the first year were allowed to continue training for another year at which time they became registered nurses without examination.

Schools conducted examinations at the end of each school term and only those who successfully completed these tests were permitted to continue training. There were three school terms per year.

During the war there were three types of nurses: registered nurses, student nurses and nurses' aides, the third group performing the duties of orderlies while undergoing preceptor training for a period of about three years, at which time they were examined for a nurse's license.

18. The present nursing education requires three years of training. The students spend half of each day in the wards and have four hours of classwork daily. They are taught by native physicians and graduate nurses. Trainees are paid ¥ 110 a month during the first year, ¥ 120 during the second year and ¥ 130 during the third. Out of these salaries the girls pay their board.

One hundred student nurses are scheduled to complete their first-year course in three Okinawa hospitals; 50 of these are students at the Okinawa Central Hospital, 25 at the Nago Hospital and 25 at the Jinuza Hospital.

SUPPLY

19. On 1 July 1946 when the Army assumed control of Military Government large stocks of naval medical supplies were turned over to the Army for use in caring for the native population. Since that date no additional appreciable amount of medical supplies has been available to the Department of Public Health and Welfare.

Although the Department of Public Health and Welfare rationed these naval medical supplies to meet essential needs, certain items have become critical. Chaulmoogra oil and promin for treatment of lepers were nonstandard and were not in the supply. In February the Department made emergency requisitions to Japan and Manila for these nonstandard medical items.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

20. Diphtheria immunization for all children between the ages of six months and 10 years is in progress in the Southern Ryukyus with more than 11,000 immunized to date and approximately 10,000 remaining to be immunized.

21. Malaria has been the most prevalent disease on Okinawa. It was not widespread on the island prior to the war but the movement of the population to the northern part of the island during the invasion exposed many in a malaria endemic area. The malarious population is now distributed throughout Okinawa.

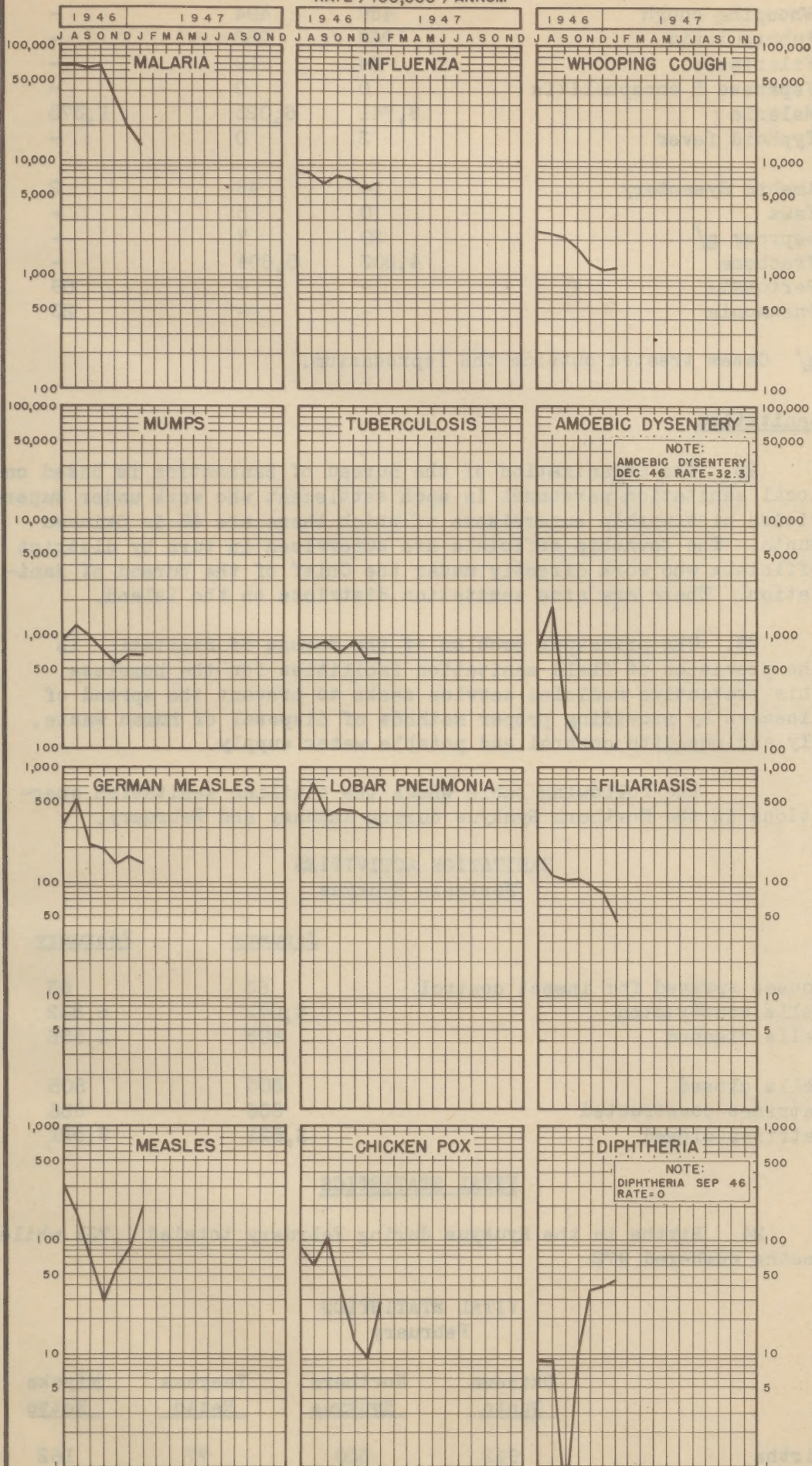
The total number of malaria cases in Okinawa Gunto during January was 6,025, a decrease to 69 percent of the December figures. Trachoma cases increased 17 percent over the 4,803 cases reported in December.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE CASES

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>		<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>January</u>
Chicken pox	4	12	-
Measles	37	85	-
German measles	73	63	-
Mumps	288	286	-
Influenza	2,398	2,654	9
Lobar pneumonia	152	135	-
Diphtheria	17	19	3

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES*

SINCE JULY 1946
RATE / 100,000 / ANNUM



* OKINAWA GUNTO ONLY.
NOTE: ON SEMI-LOGARITHMIC CHARTS EQUAL RISES OR FALLS INDICATE EQUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGES.
SOURCE: RYKOM MG.

GHQ-FEC

RYUKYU ISLANDS · JAN-FEB 47

NUMBER 7

	<u>Okinawa Gunto</u>		<u>Southern Ryukyus</u>
	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>January</u>
Whooping cough	489	494	-
Tuberculosis	263	268	-
Filariasis	34	19	-
Japanese B encephalitis	0	0	-
Malaria	8,741	6,025	1,375
Typhoid fever	2	0	-
Amebic dysentery	14	48	2
Yaws	0	5	-
Leprosy a/	20	7	-
Trachoma	4,803	5,604	-
Pertussis	-	-	69
Pneumonia	-	-	23

a/ Cases treated outside the leprosarium.

Sanitation

22. The organization of the Bureau of Sanitation is based on local sanitation personnel in each settlement who work under supervision of township supervisors of which there are 43 in Okinawa Gunto. The township officials are supervised in turn by district officials who work directly under the Chief of the Bureau of Sanitation. There are nine sanitation districts on the island.

23. The principal problem of the Bureau of Sanitation is the provision of field sanitation facilities for the homeless. This preventive medicine service seeks to prevent the spread of diseases by providing proper methods of disposal of human waste, fly and mosquito control and potable water supply.

The following table shows the civilian sanitation operations in the Northern Ryukyus during January and February.

SANITATION ACTIVITIES Northern Ryukyus

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Houses sprayed for insect control	63	63
Wells constructed	4,072	6,832
Wells cleaned	808	1,556
Wells closed	505	505
Latrines constructed	836	836
Latrines closed	3,521	3,521

VITAL STATISTICS

24. Births in the Ryukyus during February totaled 1,731 while deaths numbered 972.

VITAL STATISTICS February

	<u>Okinawa</u> <u>Gunto</u>	<u>Northern</u> <u>Ryukyus</u>	<u>Yaeyama</u> <u>Retto</u>	<u>Miyako</u> <u>Retto</u>
Births	942	550	77	162
Stillbirths	9	5	0	0
Deaths	247	462	87	176